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- Twelve Pages -

After all, there appears to be considerable excitement about the Republican national convention.

The Indiana money plank was not adopted, but its soul went marching on through the convention.

The workingmen who were so dreadfully fooled by the free-trade movement in 1892 will not be caught by the free-silver move-

After a full exchange of opinions the money plank seems to have been one Louis platform

Those who predicted that there is always a bot spell in St. Louis about the middle of June must now admit that there are exceptions to all rules

Hostilities between the narrow-gaugers and the broad-gaugers of the Prohibition party seem to continue all along the line but they attract little attention

Mr. Cleveland's statement in the New York Herald will make the free-silverites furious, but it will elevate him in the es teem of all the advocates of sound money.

It will be noticed that after the Indiana delegation got together at St. Louis it seemed, as General Wallace predicted, entirely competent to manage its own affairs

The doctrine of protection in its broad sense includes the duty of protecting the country and people from the disgrace and disaster of a debased and depreciated cur-

on the money question condensed, but no person who has a fair knowledge of the meaning of English words can fall to understand what

If Senator Teller were from New York advocate for a gold standard. He represents a State to which free coinage of silver would mean millions

will not vote that their conents shall be given a legal-tender dollar or 53 cents' worth of silver bullion will not create a very lasting furore.

Now that the Republican party has come out boldly on the right side of the money question, it only remains that the Demo cratic party shall take the wrong side insure a great Republican victory.

The only sentence in Mr. Cleveland's statement which free-silver Democrats will approve is the one in which he says he desires hereafter no greater political honor than to occupy the place of private in the | to help secure right action. Democratic ranks.

If there are any undistributed honors left over after the convention adjourns they should be done up in a neat package and delivered to Senator Foraker. He should not be permitted to go back to Onio without some recognition.

No doubt Mr. Mark Hanna has the mak ing of a very fine political boss, but h should endeavor to tone down his methods and not crack his whip so much. He might take a few lessons advantageously from Mr. Thomas Collier Platt, of New York.

It has been pointed out that New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and Indiana, with a population of 23,185,881, itions in national conventions than have Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado, with 952,115 inhabitants.

Senator Teller has made a brave fight, but the truth is, the more the common sense person considers the proposition to favor a class of men already rich by coining fifty odd cents' worth of silver into a dollar and thus making them millionaires the less he will sympathize with the Colo-

The San Francisco Argonaut, a Republican paper of free-silver views, asks the question: "How many votes would be lost to the Republicans of California if the national convention shall declare for the present monetary standard?" It answers its own question thus: "Practically none; those who would not vote the Republican ticket in consequence of such action are already in the Populist camp."

Senator-elect Foraker, of Onio, is already airman of the platform committee and make the nominating speech of Major McKinley. It is now announced that he present the name of Governor Morton for the second place on the ticket. As there two or three other able men in the nanal convention, all that work should not be forced upon Mr. Foraker. It may be riding a very free horse to death

For years, Senator Hoar, of Massachuus advocate of international bimetmm. Being absent, he has feared that that a committee on credentials in the

will adopt a standard for the international coinage of both metals. As the platform, as national bimetallism, Senator Hoar's warning is not needed

THE BUSINESS ASPECT OF THE CASE

yesterday, where he was a looker-on for a taining the drift of sentiment on the money question, says a noticeable feature of the tors, and the unanimous sentiment that have attended other national conventions," as large a proportion of representative business men from all parts of the country, both as delegates and visitors, who impress one at a glance as men of charfor the sole purpose of helping to secure a

acter and weight. They went to St. Louis sound declaration on the money question, and they have made themselves felt. Their of the business men of St. Louis, has had of the convention. The feeling in favor of charged with sound money sentiment." In | sponded: "Never mind; let 'em fry with try the Republican party has had the con- was told by another that his champion From a business point of view, no other rency or a change in the standard of val-

The probable action of the Republican convention on the currency question exercised a distinct influence on wheat to-day and was a factor in the firmness of the market. . . . Wheat showed a great deal of strength to-day on a moderate trade, and that, too, in the face of statistical news that was bearish. The crowd had come to the conclusion that if the St. Louis an out-and-out gold basis plank in the plat-form of the party, the effect would be de-cidedly bullish. Helped by this idea, prices started quite firm, and kept gaining a little

for an hour. Farmers who have been watching the market reports and hoping for a rise in the price of wheat will take notice that the prospect of a sound money declaration at St. Louis caused a decided improvement in the market. The financial and mercial report in the New York Sun,

The speculation in stocks to-day was governed entirely by prospects that the ight at St. Louis in favor of the adoption of an unequivocal gold plank by the Repub-lican convention may succeed. A hopeful view of the outcome of the struggle is, apparently, held abroad, for London was ourchases were of sufficient magnitude to have some effect upon the foreign exchange

The average American is not particularly nterested in the price of stocks, but there is no better index of the condition of the money market and the state of confidence necessary to business prosperity. A very essential feature of the business situation at all times is foreign confidence in American securities. The statement of the Sun eign demand for American securities shows On the same day that the Sun made the statement above quoted, the 16th inst., the money article in the New York Tribune

The standard delivery stocks reflected improved buying, and throughout the list the trading was better. Buying included ourchases for the home and foreign investaccount, and the transactions b banking houses with foreign connections were important features of the day's busi-ness. Sentiment has expanded wonderfully in the last few days, and the improvemen reflects the satisfaction and encouragement of all intelligent persons over the prospects

for sound money and protection. Here is another distinct recognition from commercial authority of the improved feeling in business circles caused by the deeply interested in the outcome at St Louis and should have gone there in force

THE GOVERNOR AND THE INDIAN-

APOLIS PRIMARIES. Fairness is a word not found in the vocabulary of Democrats who run the party primaries. Consequently, when the gold and silver factions came into collision in this city, it was but natural that each faction would use any means at its control to de feat the other. The gold leaders who have controlled the machine for years had the organization, which they used with some effect in several wards. To offset this ad vantage the silverites, who were directed from the executive chamber, either by Governor Matthews or those representing him gave instructions to the leaders of his fac tion to bolt in every ward where they did not have a majority, well knowing that with the last tribunal of appeals on hi side, he will have the delegates to the State convention in any event. Fair voting an fair counting was to make no difference Every gold or anti-Matthews delegation was to have a contesting delegation. In the Sixth ward, for instance, where the Taggart delegation was supported by two-thirds of the Democrats present, there is a bolting delegation, presumably by order of Governor Matthews, to the end that it may be unseated in the event that it will promote his Excellency's chances.

The spectacle which Governor Matthews presents to the people of Indiana is a most remarkable one. He is an aspirant for the nighest office of one of the greatest nation on the globe. It is such a position that the man who aspires to it should see the importance of high-minded and dignified methods. If seeking support, an aspirant should strive to have his friends impress his fitness upon party leaders in other States. Governor Matthews is not moved by such considerations. He is scheming to get delegates in Indiana as if the office were that of township justice, sought by a professional office-seeker. From the executive chamber he and his assistants have plotted to capture, not a State delegation, but the delegates to a State convention Marion county, in which he is only nominally a voter. From the executive chamber some of the most seedy and shady characters in Democratic politics in Indianapolis have gone out to secede from every primary which they cannot control, to the end

give the Matthews and silver contestants tself in an attitude hostile to international | the seats. The Governor is evidently fighting to make it appear that there are no Democrats in Indiana but those demanding the free coinage of silver. Tillman caused hundreds of thousands of colored voters to practically agreed upon, declares for inter- | be disfranchised in South Carolina a few months ago. Matthews plots to strangle an expression of the most intelligent element of his party, to the end that it may be proclaimed that there are none but advo-A gentleman who returned from St. Louis | cates of a silver basis in the Democratic party of Indiana. One free-silverite dis-

In his attempts to manipulate Marion the primary-bolter. He is emphasizing the said the gentleman. "but never before saw | Tim Griffin trickery of the last night of the session of the Legislature.

DEMORALIZED MEN.

A few days ago a man who excitedly declared that the adoption of free coinage of silver would compel Wall street to take, in exchange for the mortgages it holds, dollars worth not more than 75 cents, comthe army of savings banks depositors and would be compelled to take these 75-cent very rapidly while I was in St. Louis, and | had deposited in banks or invested in life every important financial crisis of the coun- I the rest." Not long before that a man who fidence and support of the business men, had been engaged in some rather shady and it is likely to have their aid this year. | transactions, responded: "That's all right; he never cheated a poor man." Morally, question approaches the money question in | there can be no difference, but practically, importance, and when the country is so far as suffering from loss is concerned, threatened with a debasement of the cur- there is a great deal. When a rich man lowing from the regular Chicago market his neighbors. All of the progressive States recognize the fact in their laws that loss falls much heavier upon the poor than the well-to-do, and these laws give the mechanic and laborer a good claim upon the buildings or the material or products which are, in part, the result of their lator.

But the point to which attention is called is that there is a class of men in this coun try who imagine that they can gain some advantage in politics or otherwise by advocating a policy which they admit will deprive all those who have loaned money of the value of a portion of it by causing them to be paid in dollars with a diminished purchase power. The last report of all the savngs banks in the United States shows that he number of depositors June 30, 1895, was 4.875,519, whose aggregate deposits were \$1. depositor. It is safe to sav that all twothirds of these depositors have in the world \$500, which has been loaned by these banks on mortgages. Dec. 31, 1895, the regular life again a fairly liberal buyer of stocks. Its | insurance companies of the United States owed their policyholders \$923,545,428. A large part of those policyholders have no other property in the world. Year after year they have been pinching to keep up their dues, to the end that their families may not be

One would think that the sentiment of common humanity would lead all men to these policies to be paid in dollars which will have a quarter or a third less purchase companies. Nevertheless there appearto be call for a revival of the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Mr. Isham Sedgwick, president of the Indiana Coffee Company, of Richmond, and well known citizen and business man, has written the Journal the following note under the date of June 16 note your statement this morning

about selling drafts in silver countries, and make you the following statement: May 19 Manning Brothers sold, at Leon, Nicaragua, for the Indiana Coffee Com-pany, one draft of \$1,000, ninety days' sight, at \$1.17 premium, receiving therefor \$2,170 in silver dollars. These silver dollars are dentical in weight and fineness with thos f the United States. Nicaragua is a freesilver country, and as a consequence gold has almost entirely disappeared from her borders. The books of the Indiana Coffee company show that the wages of common 40 cents per silver, and the laborers board themselves. By this means they realize a little less than 181/2 cents per day, gold. At the same time these laborers have to pay 35 cents per yard for ordinary yard-wide muslin— that is, they get about 1½ yards of muslin for one day's work. As an employer of la-bor I should certainly be in favor of free silver, but, as an American, and a lover f my country, give me sound money, a dollar that is worth a dollar everywhere on

To a practical man, seeking to learn the ffect of the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon wages, salaries and values, the foregoing statement is worth more than all he free-silver theories which have been printed the past year. It presents the whole ase so far as the effect a silver basis would have upon those who give service for wages or fixed salaries. While there is a urplus of such service, salaries would adrance slowly, but the prices of all the ecessaries of life, except a few products of the soil which are not exported, would be the gold price in the market value of the silver in the dollars paid here as ful dollars. The difference would not be great, because, with free coinage here, the price of silver would advance, but there every reason to believe that if this ountry should go to a silver basis, the silver dollar would not have the purchase lower of 75 cents. Thus the change would e equivalent to reducing wages one-fourth in purchase power, at least, and probably

The dispatch sent by business men o this city to General Wallace, urging him to insist on the gold standard, was signed by a large number of the best business men in the city. They are men who are engaged in trade and who know all about the matter of credits from experience. They buy and sell. They are usually large borrowers of money and never direct lenders. They have the notes of customers, but these they must protect by indorse ment, which makes constant borrowers, beonging practically to the debtor class. These men want stable money as the basis of business and of credit. It should also be noted that several of those who signed the dispatch are Democrats and political independents, but they appeal to the Republican party to stand for sound and sta- of his beautiful bride.

A dispatch has announced the desertion

paper proprietor and interested in other large enterprises. A St. Louis paper contains his speech to one of the Southern delegations, announcing his change

I am a recruit. I have been making Democratic speeches all my life, but the time | so bad that several deadheads have writparty, and if you will have me I am glad to be with you. I am a business man, and as such the Democratic party is no place for me. The Democratic party means bankruptcy for me and those I represent. The Democratic party stands for free silver, a bogus and spurious money that is entitled to no respect. The Republican party stands for gold, or at least if it does not stand for gold it will not stand at all. I know that by adopting a single gold standard Republicans will lose many States west the Mississippi river. Those deluded ble will vote for free silver. But I tell you for every State we lose in the West we will gain a much larger one in the South. Upon a single gold standard Ten-nessee, Kentucky and Alabama are sure to give the Republican ticket their electoral

It is cause for regret that opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of glass has cropped out. Said a citizen yesterday: bottles doubtless have old glass about sufficient to make them millionaires, but it different with some of us who live in the country. We would be made prosperous by the free and unlimited coinage of old iron. It has some advantages over glass, principally that it is more evenly distributed, as there are few farms upon which old plows and other farm machinery which has gone out of date cannot be found. Give us the free and unlimited coinage of old iron, and prosperity will simply crush us."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of yesterday reports Col. R. W. Thompson as say ing: "I am a strong gold man, and I would use the words 'present gold standard.' " That sets the grand old man right. The Journal felt sure he misunderstood his feelings the day before, when he came out so

The St. Louis convention is suffering as other national conventions have from the mmense crowd of spectators in the galleries, who care only for sensational incidents and retard the transaction of business with abating this nuisance

Assuming that Mr. McKinley will be the nominee at St. Louis it is a lucky thing for him that the convention did not adopt the Ohio straddling plank on the money

Who is it that says there is no true love

and genuine sentiment in these days? Let them go to. It is only necessary to read the papers to prove the contrary. There, for instance, is the marriage of Mrs. John Cockerill to young Mr. Lienau, of New York city. Mrs. Cockerill has been widow but two brief months, and the very haste with which she has entered into new matrimonial relations shows the tempestuous and tropical nature of her affections It is the widow of cold, conventional type who will insist upon delaying a second marriage a whole year, thus needlessly harrowing the feelings of an ardent lover. Mrs. Cockerill was not of this sort. She took an evening drive with Mr. Lienau over to the classic precincts of Hoboken for the purpose of calling on a friend. Whether the call was provocative of sentiment or whether the atmosphere of Hoboken turned the callers' thoughts to love is not known, but, at all events, the impassioned Mr. Lienau suddenly remarked: "What's the matter with you and I get ting married?" The language is not strictly grammatical, nor yet elegant, but who so unsympathetic as to criticise the wording of a proposal? Some fastidious persons might object that it is not expressive of deep feeling and those elements which go to make up romance, but what do they know about the emphasis Lienau put into the words, what tender expression was manifest in his tones, what thrilling stress was placed upon "What's the matter?" or how musically he dwelt upon the word "married?" Certainly the query was fetching enough to cause the lady, who says she hadn't thought of such a thing a moment before, to "enter into the spirit of the af fair" and to say there was nothing the matter if a man to do the marrying could be found. Such a man, in the person of a justice of the peace, was found, and the ceremony performed which made two souls one. Why seek for romance and sentimental episodes in a bygone age and far-off land when New York and Hoboken afford instances of swift and flery woolng like this?

The Woman's Health Protective Society, of Brooklyn, is trying to have the public schools sing a song, of which the following

We'll not spit upon the street, This is far from being neat, Leaves unwholesome traces And disease is spread about By such selfish doing. We will try to put to rout

Smoking, spitting, chewing. Several other stanzas all relate to the same cheerful topic. Health protection is all right, but its methods may be all wrong. The songs of childhood are apt to be among the pleasantest recollections of maturity, but fancy the future memories of the poor wretches doomed to spend their musical enthusiasm upon such offensive doggerel as the above! The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has a duty in this matter.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Given His Choice. Pegleg Horace-Please, mister, won't you help a poor man out with only one leg? Mister-Certainly. Have you any choice as to which leg I shall help you out with?

Time, Indeed. "That Wilford girl doesn't know enough to come in out of the rain." "It is time she was learning, then. heard her say she had bought a levely bicycle suit for \$1.98."

Didn't Believe in It. Watts-And you don't believe in the faith cure, even after it restored your

N. Peck-Naw. It ought to be suppressed by the authorities. The Innocent Insect.

"I wonder what that man is so angry at himself about?" said the mosquito. "During the half hour that I have been flying around his head he has done nothing but hit himself in the jaw every half minute

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Endeavorers of Union, S. C., during he warm weather are distributing fans pearing a list of church and Christian Endeavor services. Major McKinley cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln while with his regiment in Virginia, in 1864. He was accompanied to the polls by Phil. H. Sheridan and R.

Charles Dana Gibson has already had two double-page illustrations in the London Graphic, the one recently being a presentation at Buchingham Palace, the portrait of the debutante being obviously the portrait

Philately has begun to develop crimes of its own. While Paris is excited over the discovery in a trunk of the body of a stamp collector, murdered for his collection, London has had a burglary, the main object of which was a rare collection beneing to some dealers. As it was locked

a safe which the burglars could no open, they took away what albums and loose stamps they could find. On the day following the performance

of a certain play in Melbourne, Australia, the management received this note: "My Dear Sir-Your performance last night was ten demanding that their names be re-moved from the free list."

There are two reasons why the delegates who will assemble in St. Louis next week should say plainly that a vote for the Republican ticket this year is a vote for the maintenance of the gold standard. First, it is the right, honest manly thing to do. Second, it is the sensible and politic thing to do.-Hartford Courant.

The Presbyterian Church of Japan soon to begin missionary work in Formosa. President Ibuka, of Tokio, and President Ogimi, of Steele College, Nagasaki, have been appointed to visit the field and report to the Mission Board. Three thousand dollars are to be raised from the Japanese churches to inaugurate and push forward this new work.

Prince Krapotkine, the Russian revoluionary exile, leads a patriarchal existence among the Kentish laborers, with whom he has made his home. He has an extreme sense of courtesy, a kindly, thoughtful, bearded face, a figure bent with the "literary stoop," and thin, nervous hands. He is occasionally to be met with in the reading room of the British Museum. A "cycle boom" is now in full blast in England. New companies for the manufacture of wheels, of tires, of steel tubing and other cycle accessories are springing up like mushrooms, while capital is being poured like water into the industry. The cycle share market is now reported regular-ly in the English newspapers with the bond, stock, cotton and other markets, the shares of some twenty-five companies being quoted and dealt in daily.

Russians are fond of telling the story of he answer given to the Emepror when his Majesty proposed to his future wife. "The Emperor, my father, has commanded me to make you the offer of my hand and heart," was the Czarewitch's quaint way of putting it. "And my grandmother, the Queen," replied the lady, "has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand; your heart I will take myself." It is said, and on good authority, that the Emperor is pasnately devoted to his wife, and that she is equally fond of him.

A deathbed confession of Henry B. Daris, a lawyer, who died in Brooklyn in January, 1892, has just been made public, and shows that for years he acted as a traitor to his friend, benefactor and professional associate, James J. Rogers, a died in last March. From 1864 to 1866 Rogers was treasurer of the Fenian Republ and it was in those three years that Davis followed him about the country, taking down his speeches and sending them to the British government. Davis and Rogers were known as warm friends, and Davis, who on several occasions met with reverses, was often assisted by Rogers. A letter recently published from Bonaparte to his friend Paul I, the Emperor of Russia, shows that but for the assassina-

Napoleon wrote that the British threatener to invade Egypt, and that their pride and insolence should be rebuked. He added: Suez Canal, which will Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, is surveyed. It is a work which can be finished in a short time, and which would prove to be of incalculable benefit to Russian commerce." It is interesting to note that the iplomatic representative of France in gypt at that time was M. de Lesseps, the father of Ferdinand de Lesseps, who finally accomplished the great undertaking.

Sweet is the summer breeze that goes To gladden toiling man— Especially the one that flows From an electric fan. -Washington Star.

e gives the stranger the asphalt heart, For well it doth become her Purpose to be hard in the winter

Time and soft in the summer. -Detroit Tribune.

IGNORANCE OR WHAT? Financial Misrepresentations In

tended to Deceive the Public. The Financier. Our attention has been directed to several publications now doing service in the free-silver cause throughout the West and South which contain such palpable mis-representations and fraudulent statements as to excite suspicion whether interpolations have not been made purposely to con-fuse the mind of the reader. One pamphlet in particular, which comes from Chicago contains the threadbare forgery to the efbrought on by order of the "associated" national banks of the United States through policy of restricting business, and with the ultimate purpose of retiring silver and paper currency and substituting national bank notes based on a new issue of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of government

This story has been denied in season and out of season. Conclusive proof has been furnished to show that it is a fabrication; that there is no such thing as an "assocition" of national banks embracing the whole system; that no authority exists for putting out such an order or an order of any kind, and that, in brief, the circular is nothing but a clumsy forgery, written by some one who was ignorant of the first principles of finance. These demands, however, are studiously

ignored, and we may expect to find this Ananias-like document flooding the West until the end of time or until the silver heresy shall have been crushed out of existence by the votes of thinking people Other misrepresentations of a sim character find their way into this office day after day. We hear of "conspiracies," "confessions," "Rothschild agents," "bank sidents' orders' and other of the rankest kind, all of which is dished up "ad nauseam," accompanied by vituper-

ative comment. Now, it stands to reason that such rot must have a certain effect in forming public opinion. A gentleman who has just returned from the West says that no idea exists of the frenzled manner in which cheap demagogues attack those who oppose their theories, and assail all who stand up for honest money. It is not pleasant to be called a thief, and a traitor, and other hard names, but the attacks might be passed unnoticed were it not that unthinking people are apt to be led astray by this sort of talk, and a certain per-centage undoubtedly accept such statements as true. In the end, of course, common sense must prevail; but what shall be said of so-called statesmen and leaders who sanction this method of campaigning? Looked at in one way, it is little less than anarchy, since it incites to forcible setting aside of law, and has its origin in a contempt of all authority. The silver leaders are playing a dangerous game in their present method of procedure, and the effect may be far different from what they

The currency question is a topic that should have the widest and freest discussion, but it should be intelligent and hon-No advantage can be obtained by vituperation, nor by misrepresentation, and the sooner fraudulent literature is called in and ignorant orators suppressed the better it will be for the country at large, irrespective of its decision on a momentous question.

My Baby. What shall I call her when we meet? She knew no other name on earth than that which mothers find so sweet Though words be cold and little worth. "Our baby" seemed a name complete.

But now, so many years have flown Since from my tearful gaze she passed. How shall I in the Great Unknown, Where all is new, and strange, and vast How shall I there reclaim my own? What sweet, rare title does she bear? For when I meet her on that shore. Grown wise and great as she is fair, "My baby." I can say no more,

For I shall be the infant there. Much Disgusted.

Kansas City Journal. It was just like the average grade usiness sense that has characterized that town for years-the drawing of the color line in St. Louis. * * Generally speaking. Missouri will have to suffer for the notoriety of still harboring old-time prejudices, when to have said nothing about the matter of entertaining colored people in the hotels would have affected less than a score of people, at the most.

About "Gas" Addicks.

Washington Post. "Gas" Addicks, of Delaware, has a na tional reputation. He is almost as much a feature of the convention as Tom Platt. dis chief pastime is politics. His other fad is owning gas works, and he is presi-dent and director of more gas companies than any other man in the country, with illuminating plants in Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Wilmington, and other smaller owns. He has seen a year or two beyo a half century, but he carries his years

capitalist can afford to. He is a man of address, modest and precise in le is far from being a dude in dress, but his tailor dare not give him a m the 7% hat that sits on a head of trim gray hair is of the latest pattern, and he affects no jewelry.

"I never made a public speech in my life," said Mr. Addicks. "I wish I was an orator, but I have never undertaken to never needed it in my business."

Mr. Addicks's vocabulary does not seem acking when he denounces the national committee for refusing to seat him. am the backbone," he says, "of the Republican party in Delaware, and when they break the backbone, Republicanism there is shattered. I do not say this egotistically, but because it is a fact. The people there are for me, and I am determined to vindi-cate myself by being elected to the United States Senate, and then I will make it warm for my traducers. They talk about me spending money in politics. It is my money. I made it honestly, and can spend it as I please."

THE VETO POWER.

Cleveland's Frequent Use of It Has Brought It Into Contempt. Washington Correspondence Philadelphia

President Cleveland's veto of the river and harbor bill did not excite even orinary interest. The veto was anticipated, not because it was thought in Congress that the measure was objectionable enough to warrant a veto, but because members were informed in advance that there would be a veto, and because Cleveland is always expected to avail himself of an opportuy to lecture Congress Before the bill was passed, and consequently before Mr. Cleveland could know whether or not the items in it were ob-jectionable, Colonel Craighill, the chief of engineers, informed members of the committee that the bill would, "in his opin

on," be vetoed. Undoubtedly in its original conception veto is a very solemn thing. It is a contemnation of the action of Congress, to e pronounced only under the pressure most imperative necessity to protect the public interest against reckless and unpatriotic, unconstitutional legislation. In the opinion of the best political students a justifiable veto should be the stamp of disgrace upon a Congress. It should be like a sentence of political death treason; or it should be regarded as the scarlet letter burnt upon the brow of Congress. Upon its justification should depend everything. It raises a question of honor and honesty between the President and Congress. One or the other must be inder indictment before the peo either in the legislative nor the judicial branches of the government rests there a power the exercise of which involves so much or which is of such solemn conse-

Thus the veto has been viewed in the ferent light. By his too frequent and ill-advised use of the power he has made it seem a trivial thing, of no significance save to indicate a difference of opinion as to policy between the President and a ma-Congress has come to regard it wit ter indifference, the only thing considered

being whether enough votes can be had to override the objection. Among the many strange things Mr. Cleveland has done to destroy the spiritual part of the government — the sentiment which makes one thing an object of glory and another of reprobation-to overthrow ethics and to deaden patriotic sensibilities. hardly anything has had such a marked effect as his common use of the veto power. It is as if a Catholic priest should excommunicate his parishioners for every trifling offense; it would soon cease to be regarded Congress has ceased to regard the veto

seriously. By too common use it has been prought into contempt. It is positively shocking, when made aware of it by daily contact, to see with what indifference the veto has come to be considered. Several bills have already. during this Congress, been passed over a veto. Nothing is considered save the number of votes that may be gotten for the measure. All the moral influence of the It is doubted by most of the thoughtful men in Congress whether Mr. Cleveland fully comprehends all that is implied in such phrases as this, which he uses in his message vetoing the river and harbor bill: "I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality, and not the allow-ance of unfair favoritism."

The impression prevails that it is only the high sound of the phrase that causes him to make use of it, and those like it, which are counted as characteristic. It is felt that if he really meant it he would understand that a policy as lofty as his language would command respect and the "genuine and trustworthy love and affec-His phrases fall on dead—ears in Connot trusted, and because his language only

is lofty, while his policies are petty. Whether his yeto in this case is prope or not is not taken into consideration. No veto he pronounced could be considered on its merits. The presumption is against him. They read in the veto only an expression of his opinion, and for that they This is an unfortunate state of affairs, but it is exactly what exists here now.

STUDIED M'KINLEY'S HEAD. Phrenologist Outlines the Qualities and Characteristics.

Pittsburg-Chronicle Telegraph.

Major McKinley has been talked about written about, has been sketched, photographed and had his portrait done in oils. His horoscope has been cast and he has appeared before the community in almost every capacity. Until this time. he has escaped the hands of the phrenol gist. This omission has been repaired by one of his constituents, Joseph H. Thomas, of Navarte. Mr. Thomas is a professional phrenologist and has studied nearly all the great heads of this generation. He says: "In many respects Mr. McKinley has a great head and body. You will observe that the head is long and high. Taking the ear as the center of the brain, we find a massive head forward from the ears to the eyebrows. What wonderful length of brain from the opening of the ear to top of the forehead. And the towering height to the top of the head over the ears the high crown and that full, plumb and well rounded out back head! "Just over the nose is found the practi

cal talent. The lower part of that fore-head indicates wonderfully perceptive pow-ers and ability to gather knowledge and to dispense it simply and clearly. In the top forehead is found the reasoning faculties. The forehead in the upper part is strong and broad, showing original forms of thinking and planning and giving him the pow er to reason from analogy. Here he de-rives his philosophical qualities, and we secure reminders of Webster in more ways "More than anything else Mr. McKinley values a sweet and noble character. Human nature in all of its forms is attrac-

glance. He should have more of the side head which should give him selfishness and then he would be able to more carefully guard his warm feelings for mankind. As e is now constituted men sometimes gair advantage through the doorway of friend ship and sympathy. "The height of his head in the drown gives him firmness, determination, dignity, self-reliance and ambition. He has appro bativeness and also agreeableness and it is by reason thereof that he is able to stand before large audiences and secure sym-

pathy and applause without apparent ef-

"The great height in the top head over the ears and forehead to where the half should be is the location of his ideas of morals. If McKinley were a preacher in-stead of a lawyer, he would preach mostly from the New Testament. He is broad sympathetic and practical. Love of God and man is strong within him. "Back of his ears is the domestic of his life. If the back head of McKinley was as short and narrow as that of many of his co-workers the world to-day wou not have known of the McKinley bill, for in that back head is the original cause of his home protection ideas and theories.

tection ideas are simply due to the expansion of his love of home as a private in-"Now, take the body. It is round, plump and well preserved, furnishing a full stock of vital force for the massive and active brain. The connection of body and brain, in form and character, is like that of a steam boiler to the engine. It takes steam to run a locomotive and it takes lood to run a brain. "I have said nothing of bumps. I sup-pose the lay reader will note this circum-stance and inquire why. The bump idea is one which the phrenologists have tried for many years to weed out of the mind of the public. To speak of bumps is to ex-pose one's lack of information on the sub-ject and hence I have not mentioned them

Home, with all its attainments, is near

and dear to this man, and his home pro-

in this little study." Exit Clarkson.

Another heart bowed down by weight of woe. This time it is Clarkson's, Headsman

e more specific, ex-Assistant Postmaster general Clarkson's. He will not be a mem ber of the reorganized national Republican committee. He retires. And he never will be missed. For a man who fails to rea S. Clarkson. As a politician whose prophecies are invariably fulfilled in their exact contradictories, J. S. Clarkson cannot be beaten. He has been wrong this year on every guess. His opposition to McKinley has been as unreasonable as his pretensions to represent Iowa Republicans have been unjustified. The strange thing about Clarkson's case is that Iowa Republicanism should have so long endured a representative on the national committee who sold out his interests in the State ten years or more ago and long since ceased to under-stand Western feeling.

WHY PERSIA IS QUIET.

Mohammedanism There Is Quite Unlike That of Turkey. Edinburgh Scotsman.

Communications from Persia explain the remarkable quietude of the people and the absence of the usual attempts at rioting and assassination, notwithstanding the vioent removal of the late Shah. For more than a generation there has been in Persia little or none of the Mohammedan fanaticism which is at present foredooming the more orthodox rule of the Sultan of Turkey. The Shiah form of Islam, which prevails in Persia and in north India also, is considered a dangerous heresy by all other Mohammedans. The Persian Mujtahids and Moollas are few in number and even they are not unaffected by the growing Soofi belief, which saturates Persian literature, and is really a form of Hindu pantheism. Bishop Stuart, the Edinburgh citizen has given his later years to continuing the

work of Henry Martyn and Dr. Bruce at Ispahan and Julfa, as well as at Yezd and Kerman, finds the people open to the in-fluence of medical missions and schools. What the Sooil mysticism began in sap-ping the tenets of Islam has of late been continued on an even wider scale by the Babi faith, which is held intensely, though secretly, by about 1,000,000 of the people. All Babis are friendly to Christians.

Islam is rapidly losing its hold on Persia. Occasionally when the church mis seem too openly active the paid Moollas try to excite the mob to terrify the converts, but they treat the bishop and his colleagues with profound respect, as their

fathers treated Henry Martyn at Shiraz. Six converts from Islam have recently been baptized in Julfa alone in spite of the legal death penalty, and they are most ef-fective agents among their kindred and The large colony of Armenians in . ulfa rosper and advance in culture, ser representatives to Calcutta, and the chief trading centers of southern Asia. Bishop Stuart finds them willing co-adjutors, so that altogether Persia for the The English missio

a hold on the gratitude of the people in the famine of 1871-2, when Bruce and Gordon were the only men who saved the people, but the earlier Sir John Malcolm and Martyn are not forgotten

McKinley Strong in Backers. special in Chicago Post.

t. Louis it is easy to guess who is d he contributing for the winner. A winner naturally attracts to his camp a might host who are only too willing to do their part for the honor and glory of feeling that they are in some manner a factor in the result—that the finding was to an ex-tent due to their individual efforts, and hat the victor knows it. Under such con fitions an expense account just naturally takes care of itself. Major McKinley has been fortunate from the start in having or his personal staff a number of devoted friends who backed up his campaign lib erally because they had an intense likin or the man and an almost fatalistic in his destiny. They believed from the bot-tom of their hearts that he was going to land in the White House, and they have governed themselves from the very is if he had an absolutely sure thing These men were and are rich, and they die not pinch the campaign fund. They were accustomed to big figures, and they went into this thing without thinking much about expenses. Their main thought was that a very dear friend stood a magnificent

not having an easy time showing that a dollar of cash came from quarters selfishly

show of winning the presidency, and the went loyally to work to help along hi

campaign when operations were seriously hampered for lack of funds, and critics are

There has been no stage in his

Mr. Depew's Experience. St. Louis Special. "It has been repeatedly reported around the hotels during the past few days," was suggested to Mr. Depew, "that the silver Republicans and Populists would indorse the free-silver candidate if one be nominated at Chicago. Would not that greatly weaken the Republicans in the

"I have discovered from a long experience," said Mr. Depew, smiling, "that the atmosphere which localizes around a convention, and which is intensified by men meeting each other constantly, is not the

Enthusiasm.

Washington Star. "Did you attend the mass meeting?" in-uired Senator Sorghum. "Yes. I just come from there," replie the political worker.

"Several times. It invariably elicited the rreatest enthusiasm. "I don't know about that. It was only that you were bound to get whipped by the

other candidates." When He Is Helpless.

The Pearl Bryan trial shows again how utterly helpless a murderer is when it comes to disposing of the body of his victim. It would almost seem literally true round for vengeance. Macbeth trying to hide the spot of but portrays the terrible sense of tence that comes to the slayer of his kin when his deed is done and there is nothing

left but flight.

The St. Louis Sunday Greeting. New York Sun. On Sunday the citizen of St. Loui reeting. In order to be a little more po ite than on the ordinary days of the weel one of the leading citizens said to a friend whom he espied in the hotel corridor this

"Ah, I believe I have had no opportunity as yet of grapsing your manly flesh." Then he grasped it.

A Man with Friends. Philadelphia Times.

Whether or not the friends of Garrett idential nomination, he can bring back to New Jersey with him the knowledge that he has made lots of new friends and no new enemies, and served to stir up about the lanna delegates.

Can't Shake Addicks.

Philadelphia Times Even Hanna has not been able to lose J. Edward Addicks altogether. There rises above the din of St. Louis, above the band. the hurrahs and the petulant voice of the empty Southern delegate, the sound of the same old Addicks clamor and claim; "I bought the State and I'm going to get it.

A Slander.

Kansas City Journal.

The announcement that Uncle Horace Boies wears thirty-dollar suits is und edly an invention of the enemy. A pr man like Uncle Horace wouldn't think putting on a suit that cost more than \$13.75 at such a critical time as this, when the agricultural districts are electing delegates. Use for the Gas.

Natural gas having been discovered on the outskirts of Indianapolis, the Claude Matthews boom should be pumped full of it with as little delay as possible. The

rickety little concern is in imminent dan-

ger of total collapse unless it is speedily

New York Mail and Express.

New Ticket. Washington Post. For President, Hon. Jack Chinn, of Kentucky; for Vice President, Hon. Thomas

Tongue, of Oregon. Platform: "Now is Mean Remark.

Washington Post. The Indiana State Board of Health is trying to abolish the spitting habit. When they cease to spit in Indiana, it will cease to be Indiana.

In Debt to Manley.

New York Commercial Advertiser. If Mr. McKinley is elected the very leas he could do would be to reappoint Mr Manley postmaster at Augusta. Me.